

**Metropolitan Police J Division, Bethnal Green Report August 31,
1888**

**Report by John Spratling on the murder of Mary Ann Nichols.
Nichols is most commonly believed to be the first Jack the Ripper
victim.**

Metropolitan Police.

20,298 19 87 H. B. & Co.
1832 80,000 3 83 23,167

V

Division.

31st August 1888

opera.

P.C. 97th Keil reports at 3.45. On
31st inst he found the dead body of a
woman lying on her back with her clo.
a little above her knees, with her thro.
cut from ear to ear on a yard cross
at Buck's Row, Whitechapel, P.C.
obtained the assistance of P.C. 55th.
Smijer and 96th Thain, the latter call
D. Newell, #152. Whitechapel Ro.
he arrived quickly and pronounced
life to be extinct, apparently but
few minutes, he directed her removal
to the mortuary, stating he would be
a further examination there, which
was done in the ambulance.

Upon my arrival there and
taking a description I found that
she had been disembowelled, and at
once sent to inform the D^r of it, he
arrived quickly and on further exam-
ination stated that her throat had
been cut from left to right, two dist.
cuts being on left side. The wounds

Special Report.

Division.

188

Reference to Papers.

Continued

Stomach, there the wound was jagged the Omentum, or coating of the Stomach was also cut in several places, and several small stabs on private parts, apparently done with a strong bladed knife, supposed to have been done by some, landed person, death being almost instantaneous.

Description. Age about 45. Low 5 ft 2. or 3. Comp: dark, hair dark brown (turning grey), eyes brown, bruise on the right jaw and left cheek, slight laceration of tongue, one tooth deficient front of upper jaw, two on left of lower; dress, brown ulster, 7. large brass buttons (figure of a female riding a horse and man at side, thereon), brown lincey frock, grey woollen Petticoat, flannel do, white chest flannel, brown stays, white chemise, black ribbed woollen stockings, men's G. S. boots, cut on uppers, tips on heels, black straw bonnet, trimmed black velvet.

I made enquiries and was informed by Mrs Emma Green, a widow, New Cor. adjoining, and Mr Walter Purkin, of the Wharf, opposite, also of William Brown, a fisherman, to Mrs Brown & Coa, Rucks Row, and P.C. St. G. S. R. Police on at Wharf near, none of whom knew

Special Report.

Division.

188

Reference to Papers.

Continued

any screams during the night, or anything to lead them to believe that the murder had been committed there.

The Stations and Premises of the East London and District Railways, at the wharves and enclosures in the vicinity have been searched but no trace of any weapon could be found there.

P.C. states he passed through Row at 3.15 Am. and P.C. 10. Kirby also the same time, but the woman was not there then, and is not known to the
Spradling M.C.P.

Kratmg Sup

It has since been ascertained that the dress bears the marks of Lambeth Work and deceased is supposed to have been an inmate of that house.

Kratmg Sup

Scotland Yard Report September 19, 1888

Report by Inspector Abberline on the murders of Ann Nichols and Annie Chapman. The body of Annie Chapman was found on September 8, 1888. Mention is made of an early suspect, a butcher named Joseph Isenschmid. Isenschmid was cleared by police when other murders took place while he was confined to an insane asylum.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S
SPECIAL REPORT.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SCOTLAND YARD,

SUBJECT *M. Murders
in Whitechapel*

19th day of Sept. 1888

REFERENCE TO PAPERS

5-2,783

With reference to the
Subject named in margin.
They report that
about 3.40. am 31st Ult. as
Charles Cross, "Carman" of 22
Doveton Street, Cambridge Road,
Bethnal Green was passing
through Bucks Row Whitechapel
(on his way to work) he noticed
a woman lying on her back
on the footway (against some
gates leading into a stable yard)
he stopped to look at the
woman when another Carman
(also on his way to work) named
Robert Paul of 30 Foster St.
Bethnal Green came up, and
Cross called his attention to
the woman, but being dark
they did not notice any
blood, and passed on with
the intention of informing the
first constable they met, and
on arriving at the corner
of Hanbury St. and Old Montague
St. they met P. 55. Wizen and
(1) acquainted

acquainted him of what they had seen, and on the Constable proceeding towards the spot he found that P. 94 J. Weib (who was on the beat) had found the woman, and was calling for assistance. P. 95 Weib had turned on his light and discovered that the woman's throat was severely cut. P. 96 J. Thain was also called and sent at once for Dr. Llewellyn of 152 Whitechapel Road, who quickly arrived on the scene and pronounced life extinct, and ordered the removal of the body to the Mortuary. In the meantime P. 97 Thiesen had been sent for the Ambulance and assistance from Bethnal Green Station, and on Insp. Spratling and other Officers arriving, the body was removed to the Mortuary. On arriving there

there the Inspector made a further examination, and found that the abdomen had also been severely cut in several places exposing the intestines. The Inspector acquainted D. Llewellyn who afterwards made a more minute examination and found that the wounds in the abdomen were in themselves sufficient to cause instant death, and he expressed an opinion that they were inflicted before the throat was cut. The body was not then identified. On the clothing being carefully examined by Supt. Nelson he found some of the underclothing bore the mark of Lambeth Workhouse which led to the body being identified as that of a former inmate named Mary Ann Nichols, and by that means we were able to trace the

the relatives and complete the identity. It was found she was the wife of William Nichols, of 37 Coburg Street, Old Kent Road, a printer in the employ of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, & Co. Whitefriars St. City from whom she had been separated about 9 years through her drunken and immoral habits, and that for several years past she had from time to time been an inmate of various workhouses. In May of this year she left Lambeth workhouse and entered the service of Mr. Cowdry, Ingleside, Rose Hill Road, Wandsworth. She remained there until the 12th July when she absconded stealing various articles of wearing apparel. A day or two after she became a lodger at 18 Thrawl St. Spitalfields a common lodging house and

and slept there and at
another common lodging.
house 56 Flower & Dean Street
up to the night of the murder
about 1.40. am that morning
she was seen in the kitchen at
18 Thrawl St. when she informed
the Deputy of the lodging-house
that she had no money to
pay her lodgings. She requested
that her bed might be kept
for ^{her} and left stating that
she would soon get the
money - at this time she
was drunk. She was next
seen at 2.30. am at the corner
of Osborn St. and Whitechapel
Road by Ellen Holland a lodger
in the same house who seeing
she was very drunk requested
her to return with her to the
lodging-house. She however
refused remarking that she
would soon be back and
walked away down the White-
chapel Road in the direction
of

(5)

of the place where the body was found. There can be no doubt with regard to the time because the Whitechapel Church clock chimed 2.30., and Holland called the attention of the deceased to the time. We have been unable to find any person who saw her alive after Holland left her. The distance from Osborn St. to Buck's Row, would be about half a mile. Inquiries were made in every conceivable quarter with a view to trace the murderer but not the slightest clue can at present be obtained. In the course of our inquiries amongst the numerous women of the same class as the deceased it was ascertained that a feeling of terror existed against a man known as Leather apron who it appeared have for a considerable time past been

been levying black mail and
illusing them if his demands
were not complied with.
although there was no evidence
to connect him with the
murder. It was however
thought desirable to find
him and interrogate him
as to his movements on
the night in question, and with
that view searching inquiries
were made at all Common
lodging houses in various
parts of the Metropolis but
through the publicity given
in the "Star" and other news-
papers the man was made
acquainted with the fact
that he was being sought for
and it was not until the
10th Inst. that he was dis-
covered when it was found
that he had been concealed
by his relatives. On his being
interrogated he was able
however to give such a
Satisfactory

(4)

Satisfactory account of his movements as to prove conclusively that the suspicions were groundless. Suspicion was also attached to three men employed during the night of the murder by Messrs. Barber, & Co. "Horse slaughters" Wintthrop St. which is about 30 yards from where the body was found. They have however been seen separately and lengthy statements taken from them as to how they spent their time during the night, and the explanations given by them were confirmed by the Police who saw them at work, and no grounds appeared to exist to suspect them of the murder. In the meantime, viz, at 6 am 8th Inst. the dead and mutilated body of Annie Chapman was found in the yard of 29 Hanbury St., Spitalfields, having been murdered in the

(8)

Same

Same manner, the mutilations being of the same description, but more brutal leaving no doubt that the same person committed both murders. The identification in this case has also been clearly established. She was the widow of a coachman named Chapman who died at Windsor, some 18 months since from whom she had been separated several years previously through her drunken habits, and who up to the time of his death made her an allowance of 10/- per week. For some years past she has been a frequenter of common lodging-houses in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, and for sometime previous to her death ~~at~~ had resided at 35 Dorset Street where she was last seen alive at 2 am on the morning of the murder.

murder but not having
the money to pay her lodgings
left the house remarking
she would go and get
it. at the time she appeared
the worse for drink. From
then until her body was
found no reliable informa-
tion can be obtained as to her
movements. It was ascer-
tained ^{that} for the last two years
she has occasionally been
visited by a man named Edgar
Stanley, a labourer, who resides
at 1 Osborn Place, Whitechapel
with that exception she was
not known to be acquainted
with any particular man.
Stanley has been found and
interrogated and from his
statement it has been clearly
established that on the night
of 30th Ult. he was on duty
with the 2nd Brigade Southern
Division Home Militia at Fort
Elson Gosport and during the
night

night of 2nd Inst. he was in bed at his lodgings from midnight until 7 am 8th - an hour after the body was discovered. He is also believed to be a respectable hardworking man, and no suspicion whatever is attached to him. The deceased was in the habit of wearing two brass rings (a wedding and keeper) these were missing when the body was found and the finger-bone marks of their having been removed by force. Special inquiries have been made at all places where they may be offered for pledge or for sale by a person believing them to be gold, but nothing has resulted therefrom.

Searching inquiries were also made at lodging-houses &c with a view of ascertaining whether any person had been seen to enter with blood on

(//)

on them with a like result? The inhabitants of the houses adjoining the scenes of the murders have been seen and many called as witnesses before the Coroner, but none of them heard anything to attract their attention on either occasion. No doubt the murders in each case were committed where the bodies were found. Bucks Row is a narrow quiet thoroughfare frequented by prostitutes for immoral purposes at night and no doubt the yard of 29 Stanbury Street has been used for a similar purpose. Several persons have been detained at various Stations on suspicion, and their movements have been inquired into, numerous statements have also been made, and letters received bearing on the subject, but after the

the most exhaustive inquiries
no useful result has been
attained. The inquest
has been opened on both
bodies, and adjourned
from time to time. Numerous
witnesses have been examined,
and both stand now adjourned
that on Mary Ann Nichols
until 22nd and on Annie
Chapman until to day.

Plans have been prepared
of the scene of each murder
for the information of the
Coroner, and are herewith
submitted for the information
of Commissioners. Inquiries
are being continued in every
direction in which it is thought
information may be obtained,
and no effort will be spared
to elucidate the mysteries.

I beg to add that the man
Isenschmid who was detained
at Holloway on 12th Inst, and
handed over to the Parochial
Authorities

authorities as a lunatic, is identical with the man seen in the Prince Albert R.R. Bushfield St. at 7 am on the morning of the murder of Anne Chapman, by Mrs. Fiddymont & other persons. This house is only about 400 yards from the scene of the murder, the man who entered had blood on his hands. Henschmid has carried on the business of a butcher, but some 12 months ago failed in business. He afterwards became depressed and lost his reason, and was confined in an asylum. He was however liberated about Christmas last as cured, but for some months past he has acted very strangely and for the last six weeks he has been absent from home, and wandering about the streets at all hours when

when he left home he had
in his possession two large
knives that he used in his
business. He is now confined
in the Bow Infirmary Dispensary,
Fairfield Road, Bow, and Dr.
Mickle has been seen with a View
to arrange for Mr. Fiddymat
and other witnesses to see
him, but the doctor thinks this
cannot be done at present
with safety to his patient.

As time is of the greatest
importance in this case, not
only with regard to the question
of identity, but also for
the purpose of allaying the
strong public feeling that exists,
I would respectfully suggest
that either the Chief Surgeon,
or one of the Dist. Surgeons may
be requested to see Dr. Mickle
the resident Medical Officer
to make if possible some
arrangements for the witnesses
to see Mensehmidt.

Ch. Mensehmidt.

Then to A. G. C. D. S.

J. G. Oberline Insp.

Whitmore Insp.

"Dear Boss" letter dated September 25, 1888

This letter was received by the Central News Agency on September 27, 1888. The letter claims responsibility for the murders and is signed "Jack the Ripper." This is the first use of the name Jack the Ripper. Scotland Yard was never able to definitely prove that the letter was written by the murderer. Some at Scotland Yard believe it was the work of a journalist seeking publicity. The letter was received three days before the September 30, 1888 murders of Stride and Eddowes. In the letter the author writes, "The next job I do I shall clip ladys ears off and send to the police officers just for jolly." Because part of Eddowes right ear was cut off, some believe the letter was written by the killer.

25. Sept. 1888.

Dear Boss.

I keep on hearing the police have caught me but they wont fix me just yet. I have laughed when they look so clever and talk about being on the right track. That joke about Leather Apron gave me real fits. I am down on whores and I shunt quit ripping them till I do get buckled. Grand work the last job was. I gave ~~the~~ lady no time to squeal. How can they catch me? I love my work and want to st again. You will soon hear of me with my junny little games. I saved some of the proper red stuff in a ginger beer bottle over the last job to write with but it went thick like glue and I cant use it. Red ink is fit enough. I hope ha ha. The next job I do I shall clip the lady's ears off and send to the

police officers just for jolly wouldnt
you. Keep this letter back till I
do a bit more work then give
it out straight. My knife is so nice
and sharp I want to get to work
right away if I get a chance.
Good luck.

yours truly

Jack the Ripper

Dont mind me giving the trade name



"Saucy Jack" Postcard - October 1, 1888

A postcard sent to the Central News Agency signed Jack the Ripper. The postcard mentions the "Dear Boss" letter dated September 25 and the "double event." The "double event" is believed to be a reference to the September 30 murders of Stride and Eddowes. Because the postcard mentions the "Dear Boss" letter which has not yet been published, it is believed to be from the same person. In the message on the postcard the name Saucy Jack is used.

POST



CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE



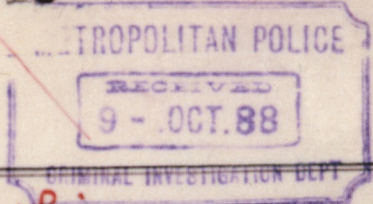
Central News Office
London - City

E.C

I wasn't coding
dear old Bos when
I gave you the tip
you'll hear about
saucey Jacky's work
tomorrow double
event. As time
mumbled we squealed
a bit & didn't
finish straight
off. Had not time
to get ears for
police thanks
keeping last letter
back till I got
to work again.
Jack Ripper

A "Jack the Ripper" letter. - October 8, 1888

After publicity about the first letter was made, newspapers and the police received many letters from people reporting to be "Jack the Ripper." This letter was received by Scotland Yard from Birmingham. At the top left side corner of the letters Chief Inspector Donald S. Swanson has initialed in pencil his initials indicating that he had read the letter.



I am as you see by this now
amongst the slogging town of Borne
and mean to play my part well &
vigorously amongst its inhabitants
I have already spotted from its number
3 girls and before one week is passed
after receiving this 3 families will
be shown into a state of delightful
morning Ha Ha. My bloody
whom must have its way do not be
surprised if Murders must be
completed then I will myself to
cheat the scaffold. For I know you
cannot catch me & may I be ever
present in your dreams
Woe! The Ripper

A "Jack the Ripper" letter from the United States - October 1888

The Jack the Ripper murders gained international attention which lead to the police and newspapers getting letters from outside England. In this letter sent from the United States, the writer claiming to be Jack the Ripper writes that he has traveled to New York and plans to go to Philadelphia.

Honorably Sir

I take great pleasure
in giving you my presents whereabouts for the
benefit of the Fortuna Fair Boys. I am very
sorry that I did not have time to finish
my work with the London Thores and regret to
state that I must leave them alone for a short
while I am now safe in New York
and will travel over to Philadelphia
and when I have the lay of the locality
I might take a notion to do a little
ripping there. Good bye, dear friend" I
will let you hear from me before long with
a little more culling and ripping I said
so. and I fancy I will make it 40 or
account of the slight delay in operations
Yours lovingly

"Jack"

The ripper

"From Hell" letter sent to George Lusk - October 16, 1888

This letter, along with half a human kidney, was received by George Lusk on October 16, 1888. George Lusk was the Chairman of the Whitechapel Vigilance Committee, a group of citizens who searched for the killer. The publicity he received due to his role caused him to receive many crank "Jack the Ripper" letters. This letter has the highest consensus among Jack the Ripper/Whitechapel Murders experts to possibly actually be from the killer.

From hell

Mr. Sisk

Sir,

I send you half the
kidney I took from one woman
preserved it for you tother piece
tied and at it was very sick I
may send you the bloody knife that
took it out if you only wait a while
longer.

Signed

Take me when
you can
Mister Sisk -

Scotland Yard Report October 19, 1888

Report by Chief Inspector Donald Sutherland Swanson on the Elizabeth Stride murder. This report summaries the events since the discovery of the body of Stride on the 30th of September. The body of 44-year-old prostitute Elizabeth Stride was found in Dutfield's Yard, Berner Street. Her throat was cut and there was no other mulitilatiion. The report reveals the indenty of a witness, Israel Schwartz, who claims to have seen Stride attacked and provides a description of an assliant. The report documents the investigative efforts made by police.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S
SPECIAL REPORT.CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,
SCOTLAND YARD,19th day of October 1888

SUBJECT Murder of
Elizabeth Skide at Duff-
fields yard Berner St.
Body found at 1 am
30th Sept 1888.

REFERENCE TO PAPERS.

I beg to report that the following are the particulars respecting the murder of Elizabeth Skide on the morning of 30th Sept. 1888. —

1 am. 30th Sept. A body of a woman was found with the throat cut, but not otherwise mutilated by Louis Diemshitz (Secretary to the Socialist Club) inside the gates of Duffield's Yard in Berner St. Commercial Road East. who gave information to the police. P.C. 252 Lamb proceeded with them to the spot & sent for Dr^s Blackwell & Phillips.

1. 10 am. Body examined by the Doctors mentioned who pronounced life extinct, the position of the body was as follows:—
lying on left side, left arm extended from elbow, carcass lying on hand, right arm over stomach back of hand & inner surface of wrist dotted with blood

blood, legs drawn up knees fixed, feet close to wall, body still warm, silk handkerchief round throat, slightly torn corresponding to the angle of right jaw, throat deeply gashed and below the right angle apparent abrasion of skin about an inch and a quarter in diameter.

Search was made in the yard but no instrument found.

From enquiries made it was found that at : —

12.35 am 30th P.C. 452nd Smith saw a man and woman the latter with a red rose talking in Berner Street this P.C. on seeing the body identified it as being that of the woman whom he had seen & he thus describes the man as age about 28. ht. 5 ft. 7 in. comp. dark, small dark moustache, dress black diagonal coat, hard felt hat, white collar & tie.

12.45 am 30th Israel Schwartz of 22 Helen Street

Street, Backchurch Lane stated that at that hour on turning into Berner St. from Commercial Road & had got as far as the gateway where the murder was committed he saw a man stop & speak to a woman, who was standing in the gateway. The man tried to pull the woman into the street, but ^{turned her round &} he threw her down on the footway & the woman screamed three times, but not very loudly. On crossing to the opposite side of the street, he saw a second man standing lighting his pipe. The man who threw the woman down called out apparently to the man on the opposite side of the road "Lipoki" & then Schwartz walked away, but finding that he was followed by the second man he ran as far as the railway arch but the man did not follow so far.

The use of 'Lipoki' increases my belief that the murderer was a Jew

Schwartz cannot say whether the two men were together or known to each other. Upon being taken to the Mortuary Schwartz identified the body as that of the woman he had seen & he thus describes the first man who threw the woman down :- age about 30 ht. 5ft. 5in comp. fair hair dark, small brown moustache full face, broad shouldered, dress, dark jacket & trousers black cap with peak, had nothing in his hands.

second man age 35 ht. 5ft. 11in comp. fresh, hair light brown, moustache brown, dress dark overcoat, old black hard felt hat wide brim, had a clay pipe in his hand

about 1 am 30th Leon Goldstein of 22 Christian Street Commercial Road, called at Lemau St. & stated that he was the man that passed down Berner St. with a black bag at that

Who saw this man
go down Berners St
or did he come forward
in case any questions
might be asked

that hour, that the bag
contained empty cigarette
boxes & that he had left a
coffee house in Spectacle Alley
a short time before.

The description of the man seen by the P.C.
was circulated amongst police by wire, &
by authority of Commissioner it was
also given to the press. On the evening
of 30th the man Schwartz gave the
description of the man he had seen ten
minutes later than the P.C. and it was
circulated by wire. It will be observed
that allowing for differences of opinion
between the P.C. & Schwartz as to apparent
age & height of the man each saw with
the woman whose body they both identi-
fied there are serious differences in the
description of dress :- thus the P.C. describes
the dress of the man whom he saw as
black diagonal coat, hard felt hat, while
Schwartz describes the dress of the man he
saw as dark jacket black cap with peak.
so that at least it is rendered doubtful
whether they are describing the same man

If Schwartz is to be believed, and
the

This is rather confused: at 12.30
 If the man whom the P.C. saw is not
 the same as the man whom
 Schwartz saw, then it is clearly
 more probable that the man whom
 Schwartz saw was the murderer,
 because Schwartz saw his man
 a quarter of an hour later than
 the P.C.

But I understand the Inspector to
 suggest that Schwartz's man need
 not have been the murderer.
 True only 15 minutes elapsed
 between 12.45 when Schwartz
 saw the man & 1.0 when
 the woman was found murdered
 on the same spot. But the
 suggestion is that Schwartz's man
 may have left her, she being
 a prostitute then accented or
 was accented by another man,
 & then was long enough for
 this to take place & for the
 other man to murder her
 before 1.0

The Police apparently do not suspect
 the 2nd man whom Schwartz saw
 on the other side of the street
 & who followed Schwartz

the Police report of his statement casts
 no doubt upon it, it follows if they
 are describing different men that the
 man Schwartz saw & described is the
 more probable of the two to be the
 murderer, for a quarter of an hour
 afterwards the body is found murdered.
 At the same time account must be taken
 of the fact that the throat only of the
 victim was cut in this instance which
 measured by time, considering meeting
 (if with a man other than Schwartz saw)
 the time for the agreement & the murderous
 action would I think be a question of
 so many minutes, five at least, ten at
 most, so that I respectfully submit it
 is not clearly proved that the man that
 Schwartz saw is the murderer although
 it is clearly the more probable of the two.
 Before concluding in dealing with the
 descriptions of these two men I venture
 to insert here for the purpose of compar-
 ison with these two descriptions, the
 description of a man seen with a woman
 in Church Passage close to Mitre Square
 at 1.35 am 30th by two men coming
 out

out of a club close by:— age 30 ht 5ft 7 or 8 in. comp fair, fair moustache medium build, dress pepper & salt color loose jacket, grey cloth cap with peak of same color, reddish handkerchief tied in a knot, round neck, appearance of a sailor. In this case I understand from the City Police that Mr Lewin one of the men identified the clothes only of the murdered woman Eddowes. which is a serious drawback to the value of the description of the man Ten minutes afterwards the body is found horribly mutilated & it is therefore reasonable to believe that the man he saw was the murderer, but for ^{purpose of} comparison, this description is nearer to that given by Schwartz than to that given by the P.C.

The body was identified as that of Elizabeth Stride, a prostitute, it may be shortly stated that the enquiry into her history did not disclose the slightest pretext for a motive on behalf of friends or associates or anybody who had known her. The action of police besides

the body was identified as that of Elizabeth Stride, a prostitute, it may be shortly stated that the enquiry into her history did not disclose the slightest pretext for a motive on behalf of friends or associates or anybody who had known her. The action of police besides

The woman murdered in the City

besides being continued in the directions mentioned in the report respecting the murder of Annie Chapman was as follows

- a. Immediately after the police were on the spot the whole of the members who were in the Socialist Club were searched, their clothes examined and their statements taken.
- b. Extended enquiries were made in Berner Street to ascertain if any person was seen with the woman
- c. Leaflets were printed & distributed in H Division asking the occupiers of houses to give information to Police of any suspicious persons lodging in their houses.
- d. The numerous statements made to Police were enquired into and the persons (of whom there were many) were required to account for their presence at the time of the murders & every care taken as far as possible to verify the statements.

Concurrently with enquiry under head a the yard where the body was found was

was searched but no instrument was found.

Arising out of heading to, a, Mr. Packer a fruiterer, of Berner St. stated that at 11 p.m. 29th Sept. a young man age 25 to 30 about 5 ft. 7 in. dress long black coat, buttoned up, soft felt hat, (kind of Yankee hat) rather broad shoulders, rough voice, rather quick speaking, with a woman wearing a geranium like flower, white outside, red inside, she sold him 1/2 lb of grapes. The man & woman went to the other side of road & stood talking till 11.30 p.m. then they went towards the Club (Socialist) apparently listening to the music. Mr. Packer when asked by the Police, stated that he did not see any suspicious person about, and it was not until after the publication in the newspapers of the description of man seen by the P.C. that Mr. Packer gave the foregoing particulars to two private enquiry men acting conjointly with the Vigilance Com^{tee} and the press, who upon searching a drain in the yard found a grape stem

stem which was amongst the other matter swept from the yard after its examination by the Police then calling upon Mr Packer whom they took to the mortuary where he identified the body of Elizabeth Stride as that of the woman. Packer who is an elderly man, has unfortunately made different statements so that apart from the fact of the hour at which he saw the woman (and she was seen afterwards by the P.C. & Schwartz as stated) any statement he made would be rendered almost valueless as evidence.

Under head C. 80,000 pamphlets to occupier were issued and a house to house enquiry made not only involving the result of enquiries from the occupiers but also a search by Police & with a few exceptions - but not such as to convey suspicion - covered the area bounded by the City Police boundary on the one hand, Lamb St. Commercial St. Great Eastern Railway & Buxton St. then by Albert St. Dunk St. Chicksand St. & Great Garden St to Whitechapel R^d and

then to the City boundary, under this head also Common Lodging Houses were visited & over 2000 lodgers were examined.

Enquiry was also made by Thames Police as to sailors on board ships in Docks or river & extended enquiry as to Asiatics present in London, about 80 persons have been detained at the different police stations in the Metropolis & their statements taken and verified by police & enquiry has been made into the movements of a number of persons estimated at upwards of 300 respecting whom communications were received by police & such enquiries are being continued.

Seventy six Butchers & Slaughterers have been visited & the characters of the men employed enquired into, this embraces all servants who had been employed for the past six months.

Enquiries have also been made as to the alleged presence in London of Greek Gipsies, but it was found that they had not been in London during

during the times of the various murders.

Three of the persons calling themselves Cowboys who belonged to the American Exhibition were traced & satisfactorily accounted for themselves.

Up to date although the number of letters daily is considerably lessened, the other enquiries respecting alleged suspicious persons continues as numerous.

There are now 994 Dockets besides police reports.

(sd) Donald L. Swanson

Ch. Insp.

City of London Police Report October 24, 1888

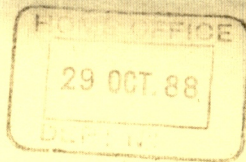
Report by Inspector James McWilliam on the murder of Catherine Eddowes. Eddowes, a 46 year old prostitute, was found on the southern corner of Mitre Square, Aldgate. Her throat was slashed and abdomen was mutilated. Her left kidney and uterus was missing. The report details the finding of a bloody portion of the apron of Eddowes found in a doorway, away from the site of her body. On the doorway written in chalk was "The Juwes are The men that Will not be Blaamed for nothing." It is not known whether this was a message from the murderer, or anti-Semitic graffiti. The report details the account of a witness who possibly saw Eddowes and her killer. Mention is made of the letter and kidney sent to Lusk.

(2. 700)

Copy of
REPORT

Div.

Detective

~~Department~~

A49301

8⁶ 163

CITY OF LONDON POLICE.

October 29th 1888Re East End Murders.

I beg to report with reference to the recent murders in Whitechapel that, acting upon stringent orders issued by the Commissioner with a view to prevent if possible a repetition of the murder which had previously been committed in Whitechapel and to keep a close observation upon all Prostitutes frequenting public-houses and walking the Streets, extra men in plain cloth have been employed by this department since August last to patrol the Eastern portion of the City. On the 30th September at 1.45 a.m. a woman since identified as Catherine Eddowes was found with her throat cut & disembowelled in Mitre Square Aldgate about 300 yards from the City boundary. The Constable who found the body immediately sent for a Surgeon and also to the Police Station at Bishopsgate Street and Inspector Collard was on the spot in a few minutes. Detective

Detective Constable Walter Marriott
 & Culham who had been searching the
 passages of houses in the immediate
 neighbourhood of the spot where the
 murder was committed (where
 the doors are left open all night) on
 hearing of the murder at 1.55 a.m. at
 once started off in various directions
 to look for suspected persons. The
 Officer Walter went in the direction of
 Whitechapel and passed through
 Goulstone Street - where part of the
 deceased's apron was subsequently
 found at 2.50 a.m.; on returning
 to the Square he heard that part of
 an apron stained with blood had
 been found in Goulstone Street,
 he then went with D.S. Lawley &
 D.C. Hunt to Leaman Street Station
 & from thence to Goulstone Street
 where the spot at which the apron
 was found was pointed out to him.
 On the wall above it was written in
 chalk "The Jews are the men that
 will not be blamed for nothing."
 Walter remained by the writing
 and Lawley and Hunt returned
 to Dorset Square.

In the meantime I had been informed of the murder and arrived at the Detective Office at 3.45 a.m., after ascertaining from S. S. Lizard what steps he had taken in consequence of it; I wired to Scotland Yard in informing the Metropolitan Police of the murder and went with D. S. Dwyer to Bishopsgate Station & from thence to Midway Square. I there found Major Smith, Superintendent Foster, Inspector Colford & several Detective Officers. Lawley & Hunt informed me of the finding of the apron & the writing on the wall, the latter of which I ordered to be photographed and directed the Officers to return at once & search the "Model" dwellings & lodg'g houses in the neighbourhood. I then went to the Mortuary in Golden Lane, where the body had been taken by direct of Dr. Gordon-Brown and saw a piece of apron which was found in Goulstone Street - compared with a piece the deceased was wearing & it exactly corresponded. I then return to the Detective Office and had

had telegraphed to the Divisions and
 Metropolitan Police a description of the
 murdered woman and her clothing.
 Additional officers had then arrived
 and they were sent out in various
 directions to make enquiry. On Monday
 the 18. October on the recommendation of
 the Commissioners, the Lord Mayor
 authorised a reward of £500 to be
 offered. Printed bills were at once
 ordered & circulated, in response to
 which a great many communications
 have been received & are still coming
 in. Enquiry was also made with a
 view to get the deceased identified
 and on the 3rd. Inst. it was ascertained
 that her name was Catherine Eddowes
 & that she had been living with a man
 named Kelly at Cooney's lodging house
 Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields.
 She had lived with Kelly for seven or
 eight years, prior to which she had lived
 with a man named Thomas Conway,
 a pensioner for about twenty years
 & had three children by him - two
 sons & a daughter, but Conway was
 eventually compelled to leave her
 on account of her drunken and

and immoral habits. Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding Conway in consequence of his having enlisted in the name of Thomas Quinn. He was found however, also the three children & two sisters of the deceased.

On Thursday the 4th Inst. an Inquest was held at the Mortuary by F. D. Langham Esq. "Coroner" & a Jury and adjourned till the 11th Instant, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person unknown" was returned. Every Effort has been made to trace the murderers, but up to the present without success. Enquiry has been made respecting persons in almost every class of society & I have sent officers to all the Lunatic Asylums in London to make enquiry respecting persons recently admitted or discharged: many persons being of opinion that these crimes are of too revolting a character to have been committed by a sane person.

The Enquiry is still being actively followed up, but the Police are at a great disadvantage in this Case

in consequence of the want of identity, no one having seen the deceased from the time she was discharged from Bishopsgate Station until her body was found at 1.45 a.m., except three gentlemen who were leaving the Imperial Club in Duke Street at 1.35 a.m. and who state that to the best of their belief they saw her with a man in Church Passage at that time, but took no particular notice of them. One of the gentlemen Mr. Leveend of 79 Fenchurch Street who was nearest to the man & woman & saw most of them, says he does not think he should know the man again, and he did not see the woman's face. No other person can be found who saw either of them. The murderer would seem to have been only a few minutes in the City, having just come from Berners Street & returned at once to Whitechapel via Goulstone Street where the apron was found.

On the 16th Inst. Mr. Luck, No. 1 Alderney Road, Mile End, Chairman of the East End Vigilance Committee

received by post a packet containing
 half of a kidney and a letter ^{photographed} copy
 of which I attach hereto. He did not
 attach any importance to it at the
 time, but on mentioning the matter
 to other members of the Committee
 on the 18th Inst, they advised him to
 show the piece of kidney to a
 medical man. He accordingly took
 it to Dr. Reed, 56 Mile End Road,
 & subsequently to Dr. Copehaw of
 the London Hospital, both of whom
 expressed the opinion that it was a
 portion of the kidney of a human
 being. Dr. Leach then took the
 kidney & letter to Eiman Street Station.
 The kidney was forwarded to this
 office & the letter to Scotland Yard.
 Chief Inspector Swanson having
 lent me the letter on the 30th Inst.
 I had it photographed & returned it
 to him on the 24th. The kidney has
 been examined by Dr. Gordon-Brown
 who is of opinion that it is human.
 Every effort is being made to trace
 the sender, but it is not desirable
 that publicity should be given to the
 Doctor's opinion, or the steps that

are being taken in consequence.
It might turn out after all, to be the
act of a Medical Student who would
have no difficulty in obtaining the
organ in question.

This department is co-operating
with the Metropolitan Police in
the matter, and Chief Inspector
Swanson and I meet daily and
confer on the subject

(Sgt) Jas. McWilliam.
Inspector.

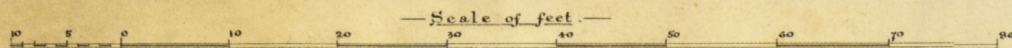
Sketch Boards Displayed at the Inquest into the Death of Catherine Eddowes. - October 1888

Two illustration boards drawn by the City of London Architect, Frederick William Foster. Includes a map of Mitre Square area, pointing out the location of the body, the Kearley and Toonge warehouse night watchman George Morris, the doorway where a piece of apron and the "Juwes" message was found, and a map of the possible escape route taken by the murder,

Drawing 1

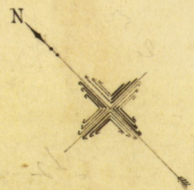
Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings

Scene of Murder . 1.45 A.M. Sunday Sep^r 30th 1888 .



FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE PLAN 2.

Kearley & Tonge



Passage leading to St James Place
55' 0"

Post
Test

Pavement

Railing

Railing

Lamp

Mitre Square

Entrance

Horner & Co

Kearley & Tonge

Old Empty House

B.

House occupied by Police Constable

Railing

Pavement

Williams & Co

Lamp

Lamp

Mr Taylor's Shop

Empty House

Empty House

Empty House

footway

Mitre Street

Church Passage leading to Duke Street 85' 0"

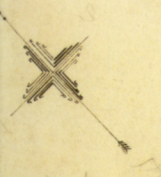
Post & lamp at the end of this passage in Duke St.

This is the plan referred to in the evidence of Detective William Taylor produced to me at a depositions held on the 14th October 1888 in the body of the evidence given by William Taylor.

John A. Thompson

1888.

60 70 80



Church Passage
leading to Duke Street.

85'0" >>

*Post & lamp
at the end of this
passage in
Duke St.*



Sketch taken from point B. on plan looking towards A.

itre
quare

Pavement.

Entrance
Horner & Co

Yard.

Passage to House >>

Mr Taylor's Shop Empty House Empty House Empty House

footway

Street

From a sketch taken at the Mortuary by Mr F.W. Foster
3.45. A.M. Sunday Sept 7 50th 1888.

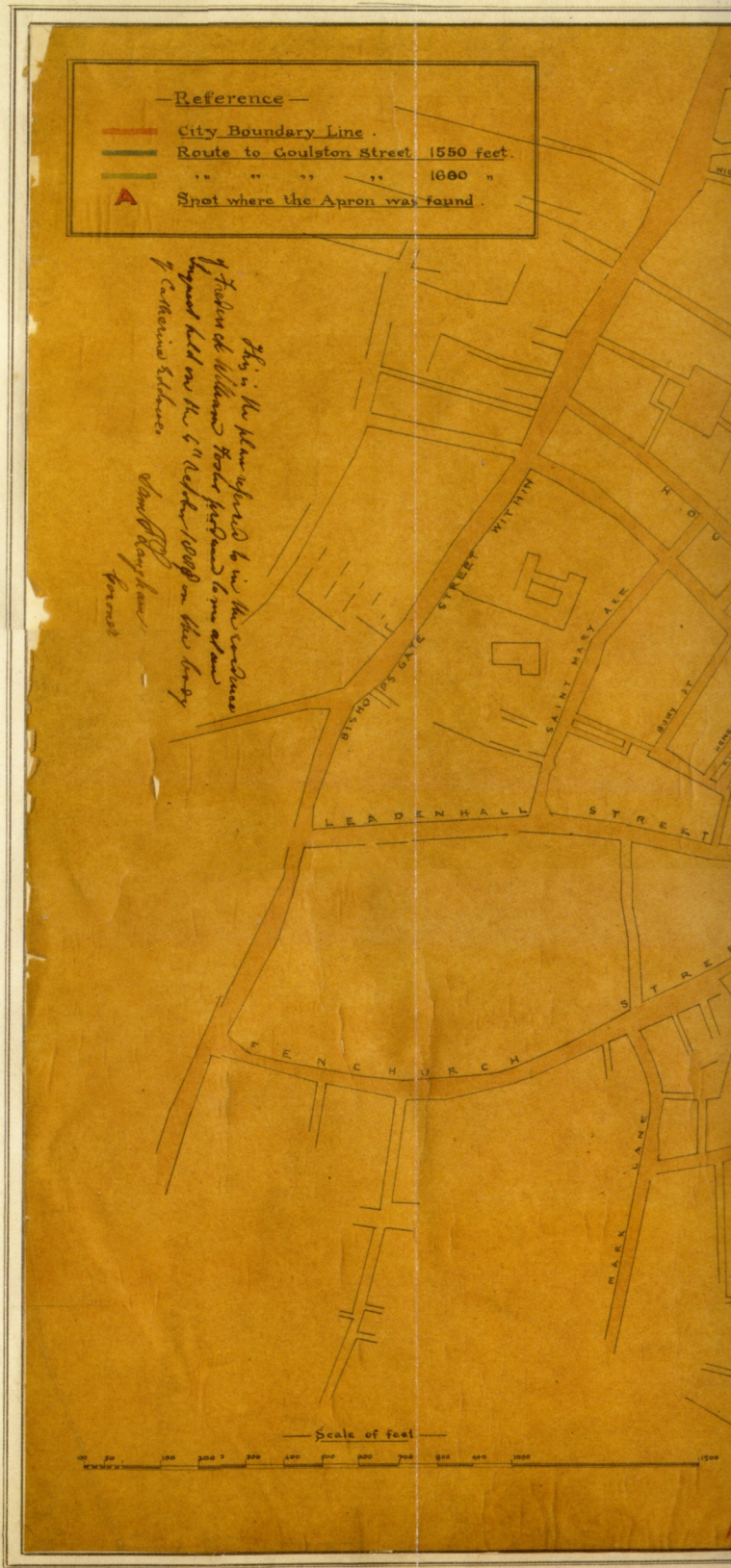


*John W. Foster
Architect & Surveyor
26, Old Bailey*

Drawing 2

Plan of Mitre Square and surroundings.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE DRAWING (1)

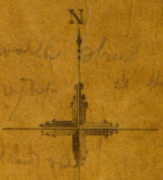


Reference

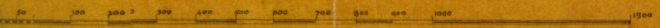
- City Boundary Line.
- Route to Goulston Street 1550 feet.
- " " " " 1660 "
- A Spot where the Apron was found.

*This is the place where the apron was found
of Thomas de Willems. The apron is now at the
Museum of the City of London. It was found
in the year 1898 in the house
of Catherine Schuler.*

*2 Look for Widdowall Street
1 No 3 on the right of Widdowall
Street
about 20 ft. from the right
down the street 20 ft. from the
right side of the street to the right
1898 to 1899.*



Scale of feet



*Reddick's Map
with additions
to the old map*

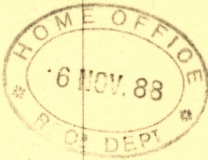
Metropolitan Police Report November 6, 1888

Report by Chief Inspector Donald Sutherland Swanson on the Eddowes murder. Contains accounts of the witness Joseph Lawende. The report gives information about a suspect, John Piser. Mention is made of the Lusk letter and kidney.

A49301 C
OC

184

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S }
SPECIAL REPORT. }

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SCOTLAND YARD,

6th day of November 1888

SUBJECT Jack known to
Met. Police respecting the
Murder in Duke's Lane. &
writing on wall.

REFERENCE TO PAPERS.

I beg to report that the facts concerning the murder in Duke's Lane which came to the knowledge of the Metropolitan Police are as follows:—

1. 4.45 am. 30th Sept.: Police Constable Watkins of the City Police discovered in Duke's Lane the body of a woman, with her face mutilated almost beyond identity, portion of the nose being cut off, the lobe of the right ear nearly severed, the face cut; the throat cut and disembowelled. The P.C. called to his assistance Mr Morris, a night watchman and pensioner from Duke's Lane, from premises 10. Run on the Square, and surgical aid was subsequently called in, short details of which will be given further on in this report;

The City police having been made acquainted with the facts by R. B. Watkins the following are the results of their Enquiries so far as known to Met: Police:—

1. 30 am. The R. B. passed the spot where the body was found at 1.45 am. and there was nothing to be seen there at that time.
1. 35 am. Three Jews, one of whom is named Mr Levin, left a Club in Duke Street, and Mr Lamende ~~Levin~~ saw a man talking to a woman in Church Passage which leads directly to White Square. The other two took but little notice and state "they could not identify man or woman, and even Mr Lamende ~~Levin~~ states that he could not identify the man, but as the woman stood with her back to him, with her hand on the man's breast, he could not identify the body ~~with~~ ^{with} it.

mistaken as it was, as that of the woman whose back he had seen, but to the best of his belief the clothing of the deceased, which was black was similar to that worn by the woman whom he had seen, and that was the full extent of his identity.

2. 20 am. P.B. 254^A Long (the P.B. was drafted from A. Division temporarily to assist "H. Division") stated that at the hour mentioned he visited Goldston Street Buildings, and there was nothing there at that time, but at:

2. 55 am. he found in the bottom of a common stairs leading to N^o 108 to 115, Goldston Street Buildings a piece of a bloodstained apron, and above it written in chalk, the words, "The Juwes are the men who will not be blamed for nothing." which he reported, and the City Police were subsequently

Did not spell

acquainted at the earliest moment, when it was found that beyond doubt the piece of apron found corresponded exactly with the part missing from the body of the murdered woman.

The Surgeon, Dr Brown, called by the City Police, and Dr Phillips who had been called by the Metropolitan Police in the cases of Hanbury Street and Berner St, having made a post mortem examination of the body reported that there were missing the left Kidney and the uterus, and that the mutilation so far gave no evidence of anatomical knowledge in the sense that it evidenced the hand of a qualified surgeon, so that the Police could narrow their Enquiries into certain classes of persons. On the other hand as in the Metropolitan Police cases, the medical evidence showed that the murder could have been committed by a person who had been

been a hunter, a butcher, a slaughterman, as well as a student in surgery or a properly qualified surgeon.

The result of the City Police enquiries were as follow: - beside the body were found some pawn-tickets in a tin box, but upon tracing them, they were found to relate to pledges made by the deceased, who was separated from her husband, and was living in adultery with a man named John Kelly, respecting whom Enquiry was at once made by Metropolitan and City Police, the result of which was to shew clearly that he was not the murderer. Further it shewed that the deceased's name was Catherine Eddowes, or Cornway, who had been locked up for drunkenness at Bishopsgate Street Police Station at 8.45 p.m. 29th and, being sober was discharged at 1 a.m. 30th. Enquiry was also made by the City and Metropolitan

Metropolitan Police conjointly into her antecedents, and it was found that there did not exist amongst her relations or friends the slightest pretext for a motive to commit the murder.

At the Goldston Street Buildings where the portion of the blood-stained apron was found the City Police made inquiry, but unsuccessfully, and their subsequent inquiries into matters affecting persons suspected by correspondence, or by statements of individuals at Police Stations, as yet without success, have been carried on with the knowledge of the Metropolitan Police, who on the other hand have daily acquainted the City Police with the subjects and natures of their enquiries.

Upon the discovery of the blurred chalk writing on the wall, written, - although mis-spelled in the second word. - in an ordinary hand in the midst of a locality principally

principally inhabited by Jews of all nationalities as well as English, and upon the wall of a common stairs leading to a number of tenements occupied almost exclusively by Jews, and the purport of the writing as shewn at page 3. was to throw blame upon the Jews; the Court deemed it advisable to have them rubbed out. Apart from this there was the fact that during police enquiries into the Bucks Row and Stanbury Street murders, a certain section of the Press cast a great amount of suspicion upon a Jew, named John Pies, alias, "Leather Apron," as having been the murderer whose movements at the dates and hours of those murders had been satisfactorily enquired into by Met. Police, clearing him of any connection, there was also the fact that on the same morning another murder had been

been

been committed in the immediate vicinity of a Socialist Club in Berner Street, frequented by Jews. Considerations, which, weighed in the balance, with the evidence of chalk writing on the wall to bring home guilt to any person, were deemed the weight of the two. To those police officers who saw the chalk writing, the handwriting of the now notorious letters to a newspaper agency bears no resemblance at all.

Rewards were offered by the City Police and by Mr Montagu and a Vigilance Committee formed presided over by Mr. Lusk of Alderney Road, Mile End, and it is to be regretted that the combined result has been, that no information leading to the murderer has been forthcoming. On the 18th Oct. Mr Lusk brought a parcel, which had been addressed to him to Leaman Street. The parcel contained
what

what appeared to be a portion
 of a kidney. He received it on
 15th Oct. and submitted it for
 examination eventually to Dr.
 Openshaw, Curator of London Hospital
 Museum, who pronounced it to be
 a human kidney. The kidney was
 at once handed over to the City
 Police, and the result of the combined
 medical opinion they have taken
 upon it, is, that it is the kidney of
 a human adult; not charged with
 a fluid, as it would have been
 in the case of a body handed over
 for purposes of dissection to an
 hospital, but rather as it would
 be in a case where it was taken
 from the body not so destined.
 In other words similar kidneys might
 & could be obtained from any dead
 person upon whom a post mortem
had been made from any cause.
by students or dissecting room
porters. The kidney, or rather portion
 of the kidney, was accompanied by
 a letter couched as follows. —

Was there any such
 post. made within a
 week in the E. or E.C.
 districts?

From hell.

Mr Lusk

Son

I send you half the
Kidney I took from one woman
preserved it for you. tother piece
fried and ate it was very nice. I
may send you the bloody knife that
took it out if you only wait a while
longer

signed Catch me where

you can
Misther Lusk.

The postmarks upon the
parcel are so indistinct that
it cannot be said whether
the parcel was posted in the
E. or E.C. districts; and there
is no envelope to the letter, and
the City Police are therefore
unable to prosecute any
inquiries upon it.

The remaining inquiries
of the City Police are merged
into those of the Metropolitan
Police, each Force cordially

Communicated

Communicating to the other daily
the nature and subject of their
Enquiries.

The foregoing are the facts as
far as known to Metropolitan
Police, relating to the murder in
Piccadilly Square.

Donald D. Thompson.
Ch. Inspector.

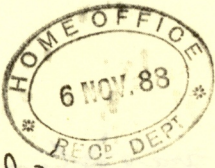
Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir Charles Warren, Report to the Home Office, November 8, 1888

In this report Warren explains the actions he took after the murders of Stride and Eddowes. Warren was under great pressure and received much criticism at the time. He was greatly criticized for having the chalk message found after the Eddowes murder rased. In the report he explains that he took this action to avoid inflaming public passions against the city's Jewish population. Warren resigned his position later that month.

AL49301C
8c

174

93305
28



Confidential

4, Whitehall Place,
S.W.

6th - November, 1888.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I enclose a report of the circumstances of the Mitre Square Murder so far as they have come under the notice of the Metropolitan Police, and I now give an account regarding the erasing the writing on the wall in Boulston Street which I have already partially explained to Mr. Matthews verbally. —

On the 30th September on
hearing of the Berners Street
Murder

The Under Secretary
of State
to to to
Home Office }

Murder after visiting Commercial Street Station I arrived at Lemon Street Station shortly before 5 a.m. and ascertained from Superintendent Arnold all that was known there relative to the two murders. —

The most pressing question at that moment was some writing on the wall in Boulston Street evidently written with the intention of inflaming the public mind against the Jews, and which M^r. Arnold with a view to prevent serious disorder proposed to obliterate, and had sent down an Inspector with a sponge for that purpose telling him
to

2. Reports without

to await his arrival. —

I considered it desirable that I should decide this matter myself, as it was one involving so great a responsibility whether any action was taken or not. —

I accordingly went down to Goulston Street at once before going to the scene of the murder: it was just getting light, the public would be in the streets in a few minutes, in a neighbourhood very much crowded on Sunday mornings by Jewish vendors and Christian purchasers from
all

all parts of London -

There were several Police around the spot when I arrived, both Metropolitan and City. -

The writing was on the jamb of the open archway or doorway visible to any body in the street and could not be covered up without danger of the covering being torn off at once. -

A discussion took place whether the writing could be left covered up or otherwise or whether any portion of it could be left for an hour until it could be photographed;
but

but after taking into
consideration the excited
state of the population
in London generally at
the time the strong feeling
which had been excited
against the Jews, and
the fact that in a
short time there would
be a large concourse of
the

the people in the streets and having before me the Report that if it was left there the house was likely to be wrecked (in which from my own observation I entirely concurred) I considered it desirable to obliterate the writing at once, having taken a copy of which I enclose a duplicate.

After having been to the scene of the murder, I went on to the City Police Office and informed the Chief Superintendent of the reason why the writing had been obliterated.

I may mention that so great was the feeling with regard to the Jews that on the 13th ult^o the Acting Chief Rabbi wrote to me on the subject of the spelling of the word "Tuues" on account of a newspaper asserting that this was Jewish.

Spelling

spelling in the Yiddish dialect. He added,
"in the present state of excitement it is
"dangerous to the safety of the poor Jews
"in the East to allow such an assertion
"to remain uncontradicted. My Community heartily
"appreciates your ^{human} ~~kindness~~, and vigilant action
"during this critical time."

It may be realised therefore if
the safety of the Jews in Whitechapel could
be considered to be jeopardised 13 days
after the murder by the question of the spelling
of the word Jews, what might have happened
to the Jews in that quarter had that writing
been left intact.

I do not hesitate myself to say
that if that writing had been left there would
have been an onslaught upon the Jews, property
would have been wrecked, and lives would
probably have been lost; and I was much
gratified

fratified with the promptitude with which
Superintendent Arnold was prepared to act
in the matter if I had not been there.

I have no doubt myself whatever
that one of the principal objects of the Reward
offered by Mr. Montagu was to shew to the
world that the Jews were desirous of having
the Hanbury Street Murder cleared up, and
thus to direct from them the very strong
feeling which was then growing up.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Chambers

Metropolitan Police Report - November 12, 1888

Report by Inspector Abberline on the November 9, 1888 murder of Mary Kelly. Mary Jane Kelly, a 25 year old prostitute was found in her room at number 13 Miller's Court. Her throat was slashed, her body was mutilated and disemboweled, her heart was missing. Other internal organs were removed and found in her room. Abberline in his own handwriting reports on the inquest into the Kelly murder and his trust of the truth of the account of witness George Hutchinson.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

CENTRAL OFFICER'S
SPECIAL REPORT.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,

SCOTLAND YARD,

12th day of November 1888

SUBJECT

Whitechapel
murders

REFERENCE TO PAPERS

52,983

I beg to report that an inquest was held this day at the Shoreditch Town Hall before D. Macdonald M. P. Coroner on the body of Marie Beneattie Kelly, found murdered at N^o. 13 Room, Millers Court, Dorset Street, Spitalfields. A number of witnesses were called who clearly established the identity of deceased. The Coroner remarked that in his opinion it was unnecessary to adjourn the inquiry, and the jury returned a Verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown".

An important Statement has been made by a man named George Hutchinson which I forward herewith. I have interrogated him this evening and I am of opinion his Statement is

(1)

is true. He informed me that he had occasionally given the deceased a few shillings, and that he had known her about 3 years. Also that he was surprised to see a man so well dressed in her company which caused him to watch them. He can identify the man, and arrangement was at once made for two officers to accompany him round the district for a few hours to night with a view of finding the man if possible.

Hutchinson is at present in no regular employment, and he has promised to go with an officer tomorrow morning at 11.30. am. to the Shoreditch mortuary to identify the deceased.

Several arrests have been made on suspicion of

of being connected with
the recent murders, but
the various persons detained
have been able to satisfactorily
account for their movements
and were released.

J. L. G. Herkine, Super
J. Arnold, Supt.

Witness Statement From George Hutchinson, November 12, 1888.

Statement by Hutchinson regarding his sighting of Mary Kelly. The statement gives a detailed description of the man Hutchinson reports seeing in the company of Kelly on the morning of her murder.

Special Report.

H Division.

12th November

1888

Reference to Papers.
Re Murder

At 6 pm 12th George Hutchinson of the Victoria Home Commercial Street Came to this Station and made the following statement

About 2 am y^e I was coming by Thrawl Street Commercial Street. and just before I got to Flower and Dean Street. I met the murdered woman Kelly. and she said to me Hutchinson will you lend me sixpence. I said I cant I have spent all my money going down to Romford she said good morning I must go and find some money. she went away towards Thrawl Street. a man coming in the opposite direction to Kelly. tapped her on the shoulder and said something to her they both burst out laughing. I heard her say alright to him. and the man said you will be alright. for what I have told you. he then placed his right hand about her shoulders. He also had a kind of a small parcel in his left hand. with a kind of a strap round it. I stood against the lamp of the ^{Queen's Head} Lion Pitt Public House. and watched him. They both then came past me and the man he bowed his head. with his hat over his eyes. I stooped down and looked him in the face. He looked at me

George Hutchinson

Special Report.

H Division.

17th November 188

Reference to Papers.

Continued

stern. They both went into Dorset Street I followed them. They both stood at the corner of the Court for about 3 minutes. He said something to her. She said alright my dear come along you will be comfortable. He then placed his arm on her shoulder and gave her a kiss. She said she had lost her handkerchief. He then pulled his handkerchief area out and gave it to her. They both then went up the Court together. I then went to the Court to see if I could see them but could not I stood there for about three quarters of an hour. to see if they came out they did not so I went away.

Circulated
to A.S.

Description age about 34 or 35. height 5ft 6
Complexion pale. dark eyes and eye lashed
dark slight moustache. curled up each
end. and hair dark. very curly looking
dress long. dark. Coat. collar and cuffs
trimmed astracan. and a dark jacket
under. light waist coat. dark trousers
dark felt hat turned down in the middle.
button. boots. and gaiters. with white
buttons. wore a very thick gold chain.
white linen collar. black tie. with horse
shoe pin. respectable appearance

Geoff Hutchinson

No. 6.

Metropolitan Police.

Special Report.

36 Division.

17th November 188

Reference to Papers.

Re: Munn

*walked very sharp. Jewish appearance
Can be identified*

George Hutchinson

E. Radham Surgt

Co. of London "Pup"

*Submitted - R. H. Verlinch
J. J. M. D. L. Sug as*

Macnaghten Report - February 23, 1894

This report by Chief Constable Sir Melville Macnaghten has held great influence over the common knowledge of the Jack the Ripper murders. This report was not publically available until 1959. The report sets the number of Jack the Ripper murders at five. It names Macnaghten's three prime suspects: (1) "A Mr MJ. Druitt, said to be a doctor & of good family, who disappeared at the time of the murders..." (2) "Kosminski, a Polish Jew residence in Whitechapel... strong homicidal tendencies, he was removed to a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac about March 1889." (3) "Michael Ostrog, a Russian doctor and a convict, who was subsequently detained in a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac "

Confidential



The case, referred to in the sensational story told in "The Sun" in its issue of 13th inst, on following dates, is that of Thomas Cutts who was arraigned at the London County Sessions on April 1891, on a charge of maliciously wounding Florence Grace Johnson, attempting to wound Isabelle Fraser Anderson in Kennington. He was found to be insane, and sentenced to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

This Cutts, who lived with his mother and aunt at 14 Albert St. Kennington, escaped from the Lambeth Asylum, (after he had been detained there only a few hours, as a lunatic) at noon on 5th March 1891. He was recaptured on 9th idem. A few weeks before this, several cases of stabbing, or "jobbing," girls behind had occurred in the vicinity, and a man named Colicott was arrested, but subsequently discharged owing to faulty identification. The cuts in the girls' dresses made by Colicott were quite different to the cut made by Cutts (when he wounded Miss Johnson) who was no doubt influenced by a wild desire of morbid imitation. Cutts' antecedents were enquired into by Ch. Insp. (now Supr.) Chas. J. Insp. Dale, and by P.S. McCarty CID - (the last named officer had been specially employed in Whitechapel at the time of the murders there, -) and it was ascertained that he was born, & had lived, in Kennington all his life. His father died when he was quite young, and he was always a "spoilt" child. He had been employed as a clerk,

1
and traveller in the Tea trade at the
Minories, & subsequently embassied for a District
in the East End, during which time he bore
a good character. He apparently contracted
Syphilis abt 1888, and, - since that time,
led an idle and heedless life. His brain
seems to have become affected, and he believed
that people were trying to poison him. He wrote
to Lord Grimthorpe, and others, & also to the
Treasury, complaining of Dr. Brooks, of
Westminster Bridge Rd. whom he threatened
to shoot for having supplied him with bad
medicines. He is said to have studied
medical books by day, & have rambled
about at night, returning frequently with his
clothes covered with mud; but little reliance
could be placed in the statements made of
his mother or his aunt. The latter appear to
have been of a very excitable disposition.
It was found impossible to ascertain his
movements in the night of the Whitechapel
murders. The knife found in him was bought
at Hornscliffe abt a week before he was
detained in the Infirmary. Cathal was a
nephew of the late Sept. Executive.

- Now the Whitechapel murderer had 5
victims - & 5 victims only, - his murders were
(i) 31st Aug '88. Mary Ann Nichols, at Ruck's Row
who was found with her throat cut - with
(slight) stomach mutilation
(ii) 8th Sept. '88. Annie Chapman - Highbury St.
Throat cut. Stomach & private parts badly mutilated
& some of the entrails placed round the neck.
(iii) 30th Sept '88. Elizabeth Stride - Berners Street.

throat cut, but nothing in shape of mutilation attempted, on same date

Cattarini Edw. - Notre Dame, Throat cut.
 (18) Very bad mutilation, both of face & stomach.
 9th November. Mary Jane Kelly - Miller's Court
 Throat cut, and the whole of the body mutilated
 in the most ghastly manner -

The last murder is the only one that took place in a room, and the murderer must have been at least 2 hours engaged. A photo was taken of the woman, as she was found lying on the bed, without saying which it is impossible to imagine the awful mutilation.

With regard to the double murder which took place on 30th Sept. there is no doubt but that the man was disturbed by some person who drove up to a Club, (where & which the body of Elizabeth Stride was found) and that he then, 'hordum satius', went in search of a further victim whom he found at Notre Dame.

It will be noticed that the fury of the mutilations increased in each case, and, seemingly, the appetite of the murderer became sharpened by indulgence. It seems, then, highly improbable that the murderer would have suddenly stopped in November '88, and been content to commence operations by merely prodding a girl behind some 2 years & 4 months afterwards. A much more rational theory is that the murderer's brain gave way altogether after his awful glut in Miller's Court, and that he immediately committed suicide, or, as a possible alternative, was found to be so hopelessly mad of his relations, that he was of necessity confined in

Some reasons.

No one ever saw the Whitechapel murderer. Many homicidal maniacs were suspected, but no shadow of proof could be thrown on any one. I may mention the cases of 3 men, any one of whom would have been more likely than Luther to have committed this series of murders:—

(1) A Mr. M. J. Drutt, said to be a doctor of good family, who disappeared at the time of the Miller's Court murder, whose body (which was said to have been upborne up north of the water) was found in the Thames on 31st Dec. - or about 7 weeks after that murder. He was sexually insane and from private info I have little doubt but that his own family believed him to have been the murderer.

(2) Kosminski, a Polish Jew - President of Whitechapel. This man became insane owing to many years indulgence in Military Vices. He had a great hatred of women, specially of the prostitute class, and strong homicidal tendencies; he was removed to lunatic asylum about March 1889. There were many circles connected with this man which made him a strong "suspect".

(3) Michael Petrov, a Russian doctor, and a convict, who was subsequently detained in a lunatic asylum as a homicidal maniac.

This man's antecedents were of the worst possible type, and his whereabouts at the time of the murders could never be ascertained.

And now with regard to few of the

inaccuracies and misleading statements made by the "Sun". In its issue of 14th Feb, it is stated that the writer has in his possession a fine sample of the knife with which the murders were committed. This knife (which for some unexplained reason has, for the last 3 years, been kept by Messrs. Dale, instead of being sent to Prisoners' Property Store) was traced, & it was found to have been purchased in Hornsby-street in Feb. '91, or 2 years & 3 months after the Whitechapel murders ceased.

The statement, too, that Cuttrick "spent a portion of the day in making rough drawings of the bodies of women, & of their mutilation" is based solely on the fact that 2 scribble drawings of women in indecent postures were found torn up in Cuttrick's room. The head & body of one of these had been cut from some fashion plate, legs were added to show a woman's naked thighs & pink stockings.

In the issue of 15th inst it is said that a light overcoat was among the things found in Cuttrick's house, and that a man in a light overcoat was seen talking to a woman in Bricklayers Lane where body with arms attached was found in Prichard St. This is hopeless incorrect. On 10th Sept. '89 the naked body, with arms, of a woman was found crumpled in some sackings under a Railway arch in Prichard St: the head & legs were never found nor was the woman ever identified. She had been killed at least 24 hours before the remains (which had seemingly been brought for a distance)

were discovered. The stomach was split up
 & a cut, and the head and legs had been
 severed in a manner identical with that of
 the woman whose remains were discovered
 in the Thames, in Battersea Park, & on the
 Chelsea Embankment on 4th June of the
 same year; and these murders had no
 connection whatever with the Whitechapel
 horrors. The Dainton mystery in 1887, &
 the Whitehall mystery (where portions of
 a woman's body were found under what is now
 New Scotland Yard) in 1888 were of a similar
 type to the Thames & Pinchin St crimes -

It is perfectly untrue to say that
 Cutthroat stabbed 6 girls behind - This is
 confounding his case with that of Colicott.

The theory that the Whitechapel murderer
 was left-handed, or, at any rate, "ambidexter,"
 had its origin in the remark made by a doctor
 who examined the corpse of one of the
 earliest victims; other doctors did not agree
with him.

With regard to the 4 additional murders
 ascribed by the writer to the same & the
 Whitechapel fiend! -

(1) The body of Martha Tabram, a prostitute
 was found on a common stair case in George
 Yard building on 7th August 1888; the
 body had been repeatedly pierced, probably with
 a bayonet. This woman had, with a fellow
 prostitute, been in company of 2 soldiers
 in the last part of the evening: these men
 were arrested, but the second prostitute failed
 on repeated, & identical, and the soldiers were
 accordingly discharged.

- (2) Alice McKernie was found with her throat cut (or rather stabbed) in Castle Alley on 17th July 1889; no evidence was forthcoming, and no arrests were made in connection with this case. The stab in the throat was of the same nature as in the case of the murder.
- (3) Francis Cole, in Swallow Gardens, on 13th February 1891. for which Thomas Sadler, a fireman, was arrested, & after several remands, discharged. It was ascertained at this time that Sadler had sailed for the Baltic on 19th July '89. & was in Whitechapel in the night of 17th idem. He was a man of ungovernable temper & habitually addicted to drink, & the company of the lowest prostitutes.
- (4) The case of the unidentified woman whose trunk was found in Pinchin St: on 10th Sept 1889 - which has already been dealt with.

W. Macneil
23rd Feb. 1894